# Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, July 23, 1823. No. 1729.


FOR SALE
*On Commission*
AT THE OFFICE OF THE LATE
*Mr. Milburn,*

A Few Cases of very Superior

## *Champaigne,*

IMPORTED PER

## PIGGOTT,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red per Single Dozen | 75 Rs. | per Doz. |
| White Ditto. . . | 70 | " |
| Red per Case of 3 Doz. | 70 | " |
| White Ditto. . . | 65 | " |

Also a few 6 Dozen Cases of very Superior Port Wine from the Respectable House, of Butler and Sons Price per Case of 6 Dozen, 17 Rupees per Dozen.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

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## Mr. Prinsep,

HAS RECEIVED PER

*Royal George*

A Consignment of very Superior

## WINES

FROM

**Harper and Bell,**

*Consisting of*

OLD Sherry in Butts, for sale at 800 Rupees.

Superior Ditto of a quality sold in Calcutta at 960 Rupees 860.

Ditto in 3 Dozen cases at 20 Rupees per Dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 Dozen Chests at 20 Rupees Dozen.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 Dozen Ditto at 12 Rupees Ditto.

Claret in 6 Dozen Chests at 40 Rupees Dozen.

Bombay, 16 July 1823.

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*Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On this Day Wednesday

*AT THEIR ROOMS*

*The Effects of the late,*

*Mrs. Sarah Mundy*

*Consisting of*

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, a few Articles of Plate, Glass and Queens Ware and also a few Articles of Jewellery Containing Neck Chains, Rings, &c. Wearing Apparel &c. &c.

ALSO

## A Shegrampoe,

WITH HARNESS

TERMS OF SALE; CASH.

*And to be Cleared away immediately.*

Bombay, 23d July 1823.

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*Edu ljee Cursetjee's Sons*

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday next, the 28th Instant,

*AT THEIR ROOMS,*

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

*Capt. George Langster,*

*Deceased.*

THE Particular of which will be Advertised in Saturday's Paper.

Bombay, 23d July 1823.

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## Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 26th Instant,

AN Entire Invoice (recently imported) of French, White and other Colored Sattins, Sattin Ribbons, Lace and Ladies white Silk Stockings.

Bombay, 19th July 1823.

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## Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 28th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

*An Assortment of*

## BOOKS

PART OF THE STOCK IN TRADE

*Of the Late Firm of*

Messrs, Lugrin & Watson.

Bombay, 19th July 1823.

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## Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday August 4th 1823.

AN Entire Invoice, of new Books, imported by a late arrival, amongst which are some *New Publications* such as Peveril of the Peak, Travels in Ireland in 1822, History of Maria Antoinette by Madame Capon, Count des Las Casas Journal, General Gaurgaud, and Count Montholon's Campaigns of Bonaparte, and many other interesting works.

AND

Some New Music in Sheets; Books of Drawings of Views in London, Dublin, and St. Helena, also Panoramas of London, in small Rolls.

The above will be detailed in Catalogues, now in the press.

Bombay, 19th July 1823.

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## *J. C. GAMA.*

WITH much respect begs leave to inform his Friends and the Pub-

lic at large, that he has received by the Ship Asia, his annual supply of Medicines, Medical Drugs, Surgical Instruments &c. &c. carefully selected by his Agent in London, to suit the particular wishes of his Customers in this Country. Besides which he has received a Lot of Supperbly Rish Toilet Bottles, Salt Bottles, Scent Bottles, capped with Gold and Silver.

J. C. GAMA takes the present opportunity of expressing his most grateful acknowledgements for the kind support which he has hitherto experienced from those, who have been pleased to command his services and he hopes by his unremitting attention to their requisitions to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B. His business occupying much of his time, he is obliged to solicit as a particular favor, that Gentlemen at outstations will accompany their orders for Medicines &c. by an immediate reference on any of the Houses of Agency in Bombay.

Bombay, 19th July 1823.

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*Mr. John Mitchell*

# *Coach Maker*

HAS FOR SALE

## On Commission,

A NEAT HANDSOME BUGGY, built by STEWART and Co. Calcutta, nearly New, with Collinge's Patent Axletree of 1821, Shifting hood, Painted a Dark Bottle Green, Brass moulding &c. &c.

PRICE Rs. 1,100

ALSO,

An elegant new Chariot of, his own building, which he will either sell or exchange, as may suit the convenience of any Gentleman in want of the Chariot,

PRICE Rs. 2,500.

Baboola, 23d July 1823.

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WHEREAS JOHN BAKEWELL EGAN, hath contracted and agreed with COONVERBOY, the Widow of the late HEERJEE JEWANJEE, for the Purchase of an Oart situated at the West End of BACK BAY, at a place called *Chowputty*, and near the Chokey on the Beach, any Persons having any Claims or Demands thereon are desired to give notice thereof to Mr. AYRTON, Attorney at Law Bombay, within Fourteen Days from this Day or they will be precluded the same.—Dated the 23d July, 1823.

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# જાહેરખબર

જાન. ઝેફ્રેલ. ઈગાને. વીયવા બાઇ. ફ્રંવરબાઇ. મરનાર. હીરજી જીવંણજીની. યણી આંણી. પારેથી વાડી ૧ વેચાતી. લેવાનુ. શાકું. ફીયું છે*તે વાડી. ચોપાટી. આગલ આથમણુ. દશાની. તરફ. ચોફીની પારો. ફાંઠા. ઉપર. છે * વાશાને. તે વાડી. ઉપર. ફરફિ. લોફ. અથવા. લોફોનો. દાવો. હેકિતે. આજથી. દીન ૧૪ ની. મુદતમો. મીશતર. આરટન. જે. શ્રી. મુમબઇની. ફોર ટનો. વફીલછે. તેહને. જાહેર. ફરે * ફિ. મુદત. ઉપરાંત. ફોઇ. દાવો. ફર શેતો. તેહનું. શાંભલશેનહી *

તા. ૨૩ મી. જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩*

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# *Notification,*

THE Executors to the Estate of Major General WILLIAM ATKINS, being about to close their Accounts and to remit the balance to England; request that all those who may have any Claims on the Estate will forthwith present the sum either to Captain LICHMERE RUSSELL, or to FRANCIS WARDEN Esq.

(3) Bombay, 2d July 1823.

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# જાહેરખબર

મરનાર. મેજર. જનરલ. વીલી અમ. આટકીનશાનાં. મીલકતનું વફીલલોફો. ફિ. મરનારનો. હશાઇ બંદ. ફરેછે. અને. ફિની. બાફી. શી. વીલાઇત. મોફલેછે. તેશારૂ. જે. ફોઇ લોફોનો. ફિમરનારનાં. મીલકત. ઉપર દાવો. હેકિતો. તે. ચણીઆઇ. ફ પતાંન. લીયમોર. રશલને. અગાર. મીશતર. ફરાંશીશ. વારડીન. શારૂ બનેજાહેર. ફરે *

તા. ૯ મી. જુલાઇ. ૧૮૨૩

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## For Freight & Pasage

*DIRECT TO CALCUTTA,*

THE FAST SAILING SHIP,

# *ASIA FELIX,*

GEORGE JELLICOE

*Commander,*

WILL Sail between the 15th and 20th of August Next. For Particulars apply at MULLICK-CHUNDMANICKCHUND'S Office, (near the Bazar Gate,) or on Board to the Commander.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

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# Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

## Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

# Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
AT 12 O'CLOCK
Of Saturday, the 26th Instant,
BY AUCTION,
A PAIR OF SIX

## Light Chandeliers,

*Of the latest Fashion,*
FROM
THE RESPECTABLE HOUSE
OF

## Blade, of London,

*Bombay, 23d July* 1823.

## For Freight or Passage,

FOR.

## *Madras and Calcutta.*

THE SHIP.

## *ASIA,*

*Captain Wm. Langley Pope,*
WILL SAIL,
*On, or about the 31st Instant.*

FOR Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and Co. or Captain POPE.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

## Passage to England.

THE TWO FAST SAILING.
First Class Ships

## *Royal George.*

CAPTAIN ELLERBY.
AND.

## *Euphrates*

CAPTAIN MEADE.

HAVING Elegant accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the Middle of August.

For particulars apply to the respective Captains at Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co's. where plans of the Cabins are to be Seen.

Rampart Row 19th July 1823.


## GENERAL ORDERS.

*BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th July* 1823,

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 24th May* 18220.

PARA. 2d. We have lately approved of an arrangement framed by the Bengal Government for sending all Europeans afflicted with Insanity to this Country, upon a conviction that an early removal from a hot climate will afford the unhappy sufferers the best, perhaps the only probable chance of recovery.

3d. We desire that a similar arrangement may be made at your Presidency with the least practicable delay.

4th As it is our intention to search out the relatives and Friends of the Patients with a view to our being relieved from at least a part of the expence of their maintenance, we desire that you will forward with every Insane Patient such particulars as you can obtain respecting his, or her European Connexions.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 3d April* 1822.

135 & 6 *The claims of the widows of Major Eldridge & Lieut. Waddington to be admimted on the Fund recommended to the Court's favorable consideration Information requested in reference to the case of Mrs. Waddington whether it was the Court's intention by their orders of 15th January* 1817 *to preclude the residence of such Ladies in India.*

PARA. 64th. It was not our intention by our Orders of 15th January 1817, to preclude you from granting leave to Ladies situated as Mrs. Waddington is to remain in India, until our pleasure should be signified on each case respectively.

65th. We authorize you to pay to Mrs. Waddington during widowhood the Pension to which she would be entitled from Lord Clive's Fund if resident in England.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. NEWNHAM,
*Chief Secretary.*

## Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 18th June*, 1823.

No. 2955. GENERAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Rutledge of the 20th Foot, who in General Orders No. 2922 of the 29th of April last, was directed to do duty with the 44th, in Fort William is attached from this date to the 13th Light Infantry, until further orders.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 19th June* 1823.

No. 2956. GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of December last, for the period specified against their respective names.

*11th Light Dragoons.*

Lieutenant Windus, from 31st October 1822, to the 23d March 1823.

*14th Foot,*

Ensign Daly from 25th December 1822, to the 24th February 1823.

*44th Regiment.*

Ensign Ogilvy from 4th December 1822, until required to embark for Bengal.

*59th Regiment.*

Captain Buttler from 1st January 1823 to the 1st January, 1824.

*87th Regiment.*

Ensign Thomas, from 7th November 1822 to the 24th February, 1823.

Ensign Smyth from 25th December 1822, until required for embarkation.

ERRATUM.

In General Orders No. 2950 of the 14th Instant, "for "Lieutenant Bower of the 44th Regiment," "Read "Lieutenant Bower of the 14th Regiment."

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 20th June*, 1823.

No. 2957. GENERAL ORDERS.

The detachments of the 38th, 59th & 87th Regiments arrived from England on the Honorable Company's Ship Hythe, under the Command of Captain Gully, will with the sanction of Government be disembarked as soon as practicable,

Upon the arrival of the Troops off, or near Calcutta, Captain Gully, or Officer Commanding will forward a return thereof to the Town Major Fort William.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 21st June* 1223.

No. 2958 GENERAL ORDERS.

Regimental Orders by Brevet Colonel Morrison, Commanding the 44th Regiment, of the 17th Instant, appointing Lieutenant Scott, Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Nixon Acting Quarter Master, Serjeant Finnally Acting Serjeant Major, and Serjeant Leddy, Acting Quarter Master Serjeant to the left wing of the Corps during its separation from Head Quarters, are confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfer, to have effect from the 25th Instant.

Private William McGuire from the 13th to the 44th Regiment.

The under mentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

*14th Regiment.*—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, from 1st July 1823 to 24th October 1823, in extension to remain on the Hills on Medical Certificate.

*Ditto.*—Lieutenant Haslewood, from 20th June 1823 to ditto, in extension on his private affairs.

*20th Regiment.*—Major Green, from date of embarkation, for two years, on his private affairs.

*41st Regiment.*—Lieutenant Gray, from ditto for ditto, on urgent private affairs.

*Ditto.*—Assistant Serjeant Perrott, from ditto for ditto, on Medical Certificate.

*46th Regiment.*—Assistant Serjeant Bush, from ditto for ditto, ditto ditto.

*69th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Dobbin, from ditto for ditto, ditto ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*"We beg to inform our correspondent* ASIATICUS" *that independant of the insuperable objection we have to insert any communication without receiving the real name of the individual who addresses us, we decline publishing his letter from a firm persuasion, that tho' the cause which he advocates with so much feeling is strictly just in the abstract, we think we should rather prejudice than aid it by publishing his letter.*

# THE GAZETTE.

## BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 23D JULY 1823.

In the absence of any European arrivals we beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Extracts from the London papers inserted in another part of our columns. We shall take the liberty of adverting to one on which we have been induced to bestow some small degree of attention.

The Times of the 31st March very satisfactorily proves that by the existing Treaties between Great Britain and the continental Powers any hostile interferance on the part of the British Governmen with Spain on the plea of Spain exercising the right, of which every free state is in possession, of modifying or changing her institutions to accommodate them to the exgencies of the times, is not only inconsistent with the principles of international Law, but repugnant to the line of policy which the British Government pledged itself to maintain with regard to France from 1815.

We propose to shew that, prior to this period and indeed from the commencement of the War of 1793 this uniform principle has been scrupulously adhered to by the different administrations of our Government which have successively been invested with executive power.

It apears that in a dispatch from Lord Grenville on the eve of 1792 to the British Minister at St. Peterburg his Lordship says "the line of conduct to be followed is with a view if possible to avert hostilities" and again "explanation should be had to propose to that Country (France) terms of peace" and among many speeches of Mr. Pitt from 1794 to the peace of 1801 during the War his language is "that His Majesty had disclaimed all desire to interfere in the internal concerns of France." If any further proof of the real motive of hostilities be necessary Mr. Fox, has supplied it in Parliament by acknowledging "that it was in fact a War to repel aggression."

It is manifest then that from the commencement of the war of 1793, to the peace of Amiens in 1801 the right of national interferance was never attempted to be set up by the British Government as the ground of the war with France. On the contrary it is distinctly disavowed by the leaders of both parties.

In the succeeding administration of Mr. Addington it has appear at least we have not found that any specific declaration or qualification of this right was ever put forth; but the circumstance of Mr. Addingtons' measures receiving support from Mr. Pitt afford at least presumptive evidence that he acted in this point on the principles of his predecessor.

We are confident that no one will have the effrontery to accuse the Whigs of 1805 of carrying on the War with a view to dictate to France the choice of her Government; and we believe that the treaties quoted by the Times speak the language which has prevailed in the British Cabinet with regard to the question of interference from the secession of the Whigs to the present period.

We therefore leave it to our readers to enquire with what consistency the French Premier or M. De Chateaubriand can talk about the implied pledge of the British Government to assist the French in waging War against Spain and which they deduce from the pretended aggression on our part towards Revolutionary France. We close our remarks with the following quotation from the Times in the sentiments of which we heartily concur that "if it were a just ground for war against the last ruler of France that he would not suffer Europe to be at peace, the present conduct of his successors would rather tend to comprise them in the rule laid down for his treatment than to exempt them from its operation."

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**Our readers will find in our subsequent columns part of a Critique on Cicero's Dialogues concerning a Commonwealth taken from the New Monthly Magazine. Altho' Cicero's Language is continually referred to in the Critique we have abstained from inserting any part of the original version, being desirous to send our classical readers to the Book itself which we are happy to see is one among a long list of new arrivals at the Library here.**

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The reports of the entry of MINA into the French territory continued to be circulated on the Exchange, but were without confirmation, and obtained little credit. On the subject of the conspiracy in the army, the papers preserve a wary silence, while the good order and discipline of that portion of it which continues faithful is ostentatiously put forth. The *Moniteur*, under the head of Bordeaux, and describing the disposition of the troops in that city, says—"It is difficult to express the joy of the brave soldiers "who are so happy as to serve under the or- "ders of a BOURBON. They advance towards "the frontier filled with a noble enthusiasm, and "animated with the most lively ardour to com- 'bat, under colour without blemish, the enemies "of legitimacy and true liberty!" The departure of the Duches D'ANGOULEME for Bordeaux, to join her husband, is fixed for the 2d of April; from which it is probable that the entry of the French into the Peninsula is not so near as has been conjectured. Letters from Madrid of the 21st add to the former intelligence, that the Cortes would close the session as soon as it was ascertained that the KING had passed Ocana, when they would adjourn to the 16th of April, the day on which they would hold their first sitting in Saville. The Ministers EGEA and SAN MIGUEL were to remain some days longer at Madrid. General MORILLO was to set out immediately for the army of Galicia. The few Spaniards who remained in Paris were preparing to quit that capital. The Count de TORENDO, who has resided there for the last two years, was about to repair to London.

FUNDS ON SATURDAY.—Five per Cents. opened at 78. 80., rose to 78, 85., and closed at 78 50.; Bank Shares, 1,475.; Neapolitan Stock, 67⅞. Exchange on London, one month, 25. 70., three months, 25. 50.

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The period that has elapsed since BOUNAPARTE was driven the second time from the throne of France, has been so filled up with treaties, declarations, and acts of Congress, that it would be difficult for any historian to reduce the whole of them to a perpicuous and consistent narrative. We have, we believe, extracted accurately those parts of them which relate to England, and can be assumed as fit to regulate our conduct at the present crisis. Indeed, we believe it must be admitted as a general position, that all the diplomatic acts that related to the protecttion of France were only meant to protect her, at least so far as our interference was concerned, against the return of BOUNAPARTE, and that she has virtually dissolved them all by standing forth as a substantive power, and making war upon another nation; and that nation the friend, we might almost say the ally, of England. It was under the resent constitution of Spain, that we fought side by side with the Spaniards, and drove the troops of the then perfidious and sangguinary ruler of France from the Peninsula. It is under the same constitution, and by the side of the same brave allies, that we might now if we pleased, and without any violaiion of treaty, re-commence the war, in order to expel invaders no less treacherous, unjust, and cruel. The principle upon which we engaged to protect France against the return of BUONAPARTE, was the most just of all principles, namely, that of self-defence; for we know from experience, that we could never be secure, nor Europe tranquil, whilst that restless spirit had the resources of France at his disposal. And if it be clear that we are at liberty at this moment to resist France under the new dynasty in the field, it cannot be supposed that we are bound also to assist her in her means of aggression upon ourselves, by helping her to consolidate her empire at home.

The more recent treaties, as we have said before, all refer to the principles and engagements of the diplomatic acts formed whilst BUONAPARTE was in existence. The intentions, therefore, of the contracting Powers can only be learned by reference to the original documents, and to contemporaneous declarations. W can now, therefore, produce most decisive proofs, that even on the contracting of the earliest treaties, we strictly guarded ourselves against all engagements respecting the disposition of the Crown of France further than that BUONAPARTE should not wear it. On his return from Elba, the Allies thought proper to renew their former or standing engage-

ments against him, by treaties dated the 25th of March, 1815. Those treaties stipulated the force which each country was to supply. The 8th article of the treaty with Russia, which is the same as with the other Powers, is as follows:—"

"The present treaty *having no other end in view* "but to support France, or any other country "which may be invaded, *against the enterprises* "*of* BUONAPARTE *and his adherents*, his Most "Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to "accede hereunto," &c.

But, which is more important still, together with the ratification of this treaty, was presented the following declaration:—

"The undersigned, on the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of the 25th of March last,, on the part of this Court, is hereby commanded to declare, that the 8th article of the said treaty, wherein his Most Christian Majesty is invited to accede, under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the contracting parties, upon principles of mutual security, to a common effort against the power of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, in pursuance of the 3d article of the said treaty; *but is not to be understood as binding his Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war with a view of imposing upon France any particular government.* However solicitous the PRINCE REGENT must be to see his Most Christian Majesty restored to the throne, and however anxious he is to contribute, in conjuction with his Allies, to so auspicious an event, he nevertheless deems himself called upon to make this declaration on the exchange of the ratifications, as well in consideration of what is due to his Most Christian Majesty's interests in France, *as in conformity to the principles upon which the British Government has invariably regulated its coudnct.*

"Foreign-office May 18, 1815.

"CASTLEREAGH."

But even this is not all. On BUONAPARTE's return from Elba, it appears he forwarded propositions of peace to the Allied Sovereigns. Lord CLANCARTY being at Vienna when the propositions arrived there, related the incident to his Government at home; and in the same letter thus speaks of the conduct of the other Allies, and of the principles on which England acted:—

"Upon this, as indeed upon all other occasions, subsequent to the resumption of authority by BUONAPARTE, wherein the present state of the continental Powers with regard to France has come under discussion, but one opinion has appeared to direct the councils of the several Sovereigns. They adhere, and from the commencement have never ceased to adhere, to the declaration of the 13th of March, with respect to the actual ruler of France. *They are in a state of hostility with him and his adherents*, not from choice, but from necessity, because past experience has shown that no faith has been keept by him, and that no reliance can be placed on the professions of one who has hitherto disregarded the most solemn compacts."

But here follows the most important part as regards us:—

"However general the feelings of the Sovereigns may be in favour of the restoration of the King, they no otherwise seek to influence the proceedings of the French IN THE CHOICE OF THIS OR OF ANY OTHER DYNASTY OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, than may be essential to the safety and permanent tranquillity of the rest of Europe."—(Signed CLANCARTY, and dated Vienna, May 6, 1815.)

Such are our declarations at home and abroad, made simultaneously with our very last effort to expel BUONAPARTE. By them, therefore, the question whether we stand pledged to the BOURBONS is decided, and admits of no farther doubt. Indeed, if it were a just ground for war against the last ruler of France that he would not suffer Europe to be at peace, the present conduct of his successors would rather tend to comprise them in the rule laid down for his treatment than to exempt them from its operation.

*The Times, March* 31.

## *EAST INDIA HOUSE.*

Yesterday a Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, for the dispatch of public business.

The CHAIRMAN having submitted to the Court the Resolution of the Court of Directors, granting a sum of 30,000 rupees to Major Carnac, for his public services in India;

Mr. HUME said, he did not intend to oppose the grant, but he protested against voting pecuniary rewards to individuals merely on the ground of their having ably discharged their duties in India, for such was the general zeal and ability with which the servants of the Company performed their duties, that if this were a snfficient claim for remuneration, he knew not where remuneration was to stop. He by no means meant to detract from the merits of Major Carnac, but there was the less reason for voting a pecuniary grant to that officer, as he appeared to have been only appointed to his military situation in the year 1809.

Mr. TRANT said that Major Carnac, entered the service in the year 1800, and not in 1809, as the Honourable Proprietor supposed. He agreed that grants for general services ought to be sparingly made; but in this case he was satisfied that the recommendation of the Court of Directors was reasonable and proper.

The CHAIRMAN hoped the Court would see the propriety of the grant after what had fallen from the last Honourable Proprietor. Whether Major Carnac, had entered the service in 1800 or 1809 was a very material point. Major Carnac had besides returned in a very debilitated state of health, occasioned by his exertions in the Company's service.

Mr. R. JACKSON said his Honourable Friand (Mr. Hume) had not stated that Major Carnac entered the service in 1809 but that he had been appointed to the situation of Acting Resident at Barona in that year.

Mr. RIGBY bore testimony to the meritorious services of Major Carnac.

Mr. FORBES spoke in favour of the Grant.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD concurred with his Honourable Friend (Mr. Hume) in the propriety of protesting against the principle of voting pecuniary grants for general public services.

Mr, GRANT admitted that considerable jealousy should be observed in granting money for public services, but thought that in this particular instance the Directors had been influenced by a just view of what was due to the substantial justice of the case.

After a few words from Mr. S. DIXON, the Resolution was agreed to.

### EAST INDIA SUGAR TRADE.

The CHAIRMAN then stated, that this Court had been made special, at the desire of nine Proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the East India Sugar Trade.

The Requisition, signed by the Proprietors, having been read,

Mr. FORBES, in rising to bring the question before the Court, said it was not his intention to occupy much of their time, as this subject had already undergone a very full discussion on no less than three different occasions, and a number of able pamphlets written on both sides of the question were in the hands of the public. The Court was aware of the state in which this question had been left at the conclusion of the last Session of Parliament. A Bill had been passed in the month of July in that Session, repealing for a time the duties for the protection of East India Sugar, with an understanding that the whole question should be submitted to a Committee of the whole House in the present Session, in order that substantial justice might be done to the parties interested, both in the East-India and West-India Trade. Justice, was all that was asked for on the part of the East-India Trade. He was aware of the distressed state of the West-India Proprietors, and he hoped that some measure might be devised for ameliorating that distress without sacrificing the interests of the East-India Trade. He denied that this was a mere squabble between the two trades, as it had been represented to be; it was, on the contrary, a question of great national importance. He (Mr. Forbes) had voted against the Bill introduced into Parliament last Session, and had afterwards proposed an Amendment, with a view of rendering that oppressive Act less vexatious in its operation. The Honourable Member for Bridgenorth (Mr. Whitmore) had put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer early in the present month, respecting his intentions on this subject, when he was greatly disappointed to find that the Government had no intention of fulfilling the promises of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. He appealed to the Honourable Chairman, whether in all his communications with the Board of Control, he had not been given to understand that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the Bill repealing the duties for a year, merely with a view of submitting the whole question to a Committee of the House of Commons in the present Session. The Honourable Member for Bridgenorth (Mr. Whitmore) had given notice of his intention to bring the subject before the House of Commons on that day, but in compliance with the suggestion of many persons interested in the question, he had consented to postpone his motion to the 7th of May. The Honourable Member at the same time presented a Petition from East India Ship-owners and Proprietors, which contained a great deal of valuable matter in a small compass. Here the Honourable Proprietor proceeded to read the Petition to the Court. He concluded by proposing several Resolutions, deprecating the restrictions on the East India Sugar Trade, as oppressive and unjust to British subjects in India, and highly detrimental to the interests of East India proprietors; enforcing the necessity of using their most strenuous efforts to obtain from his Majesty's Ministers an equalization of duties, and if those efforts should be unsuccessful, calling upon the Court of Directors to pre-

send Petitions to both Houses of Parliament. praying relief, and claiming to be heard by Counsel in support of their claims.

Mr. TUCKER, in seconding the motion, wished to make a few remarks on some particular branches of the question. The Gentlemen interested in the West India Trade, claimed prescription; but on what did that claim of prescription rest? Prior to the year 1813, there were no protecting duties in favour of the West India Trada. In 1792, the East India Trade were encouraged to send Sugar to this country from an apprehension that the West India Trade could not supply the home market. There was at that time an *ad valorem* duty on East India Sugar, not amounting to one third of the present duty. The duties were increased in the year 1806, and further increased in the year 1809. The East India Trade would be glad to return to the state of things as they existed at any of those periods. Even after the year 1813, when the heavy duty of 10s. was first imposed, the West India Proprietors were not satisfied, but wished for a further augmentation of the duty. He maintained that in all commercial transactions a free trade ought to be the rule; and where restriction could be justified, it should be considered as the exception. He did not mean to say that monopoly was never justifiable; for if a monopoly had not existed in the infancy of our trade to India, no conquests could ever have been made in that country. The monopoly demanded by the West India Proprietors had been compared with the monopoly of the trade, to China; but there was no anology between the two questions. The trade to China was a monopoly resting upon chartered rights, the expediency of which would come properly under consideration when those chartered rights ceased. With regard to the shipping interest, nothing could be more preposterous than to contend that that interest would be injured by the importation of sugar from the East Indies, since it was manifest that a greater quantity of shipping would be employed in a longer voyage than in a shorter one, and that the importation of a cheaper article would be more likely to increase consumption than that of a dearer one. If sugar were not allowed to be imported from the East Indies, that article, as well as many others, such as indigo, cotton. &c. would be diverted from the home market to the Continent. He had himself heard that morning of a ship having been diverted from this country to St. Peterburgh in consequence of these duties on sugar. It was obviously to the advantage of the shipping interest that commerce should be extended by means of a free trade. With regard to Ireland he should be the last man willingly to add a drop to her cup of misery, but he could scarcely believe that that country could have suffered much, as has been stated, from any alteration in the trade, since only a single ship had sailed in the last year from Ireland to the West Indies. He wished to say one word on the question of slavery. He denied that slavery existed in India to the same harrible extent as in the West Indies. In the Bengal provinces, where the sugar was produced, it did not exist at all, and in the Southern parts of the Peninsula, where it did exist, it was unaccompanied by any of those circumstances of cruelty and oppression which characterised it in the political part of this question, It had been said that the people of India were not British subjects. Who, then, was the Sovereign of the Indies? The sovereignty of the Great Mogul, or the titular Emperor of Delhi which had onee been used, perhaps judiciously, as a sort of cobweb screen between us and the people of India, at present existed only in name. Did the Sovereignty reside in the East India Company? They were only the lessees of the Sovereignty for a term of years. Undoubtedly, the Sovereignty resided in the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, who would become the administrators as soon as that term of years expired. The people of India, then, were British subjects, bound by our laws, contributing largely to our revenue, and constituting an army of 150,000 men subject to martial law. Was this people to have no other privilege than that invaluable one of paying a surplus tribute of between four and five millions. If the Indian manufacturer proposed to pay this tribute in the muslins of their country, we laid on a duty of 60 or 70 per cent, on that article, in order to protect our own manufactures. If it was proposed to pay it in sugar, this, too, was denied to them, for there were Members in both Houses of Parliament, manufacturers of sugar, whose interests must not be interfered with. This was not a mere question of commercial policy, but a question involving the highest interest in this country, and the safely of our Empire in India. It should be recollected that the permature separation of America from this country was caused by oppression and injustice. The great source of danger to our Indian possesions was that which might arise from our own weakness, folly, and injustice, for under a wise, just, and energetic Government nothing was to be apprehended. Our West Indian Colonies were at all times precarious possesions even before the separation of America from this country, and since the United states had became a formidable naval power, they were liable to be wrested from us almost at the pleasure of those states. Our empire in India was firm as long as we governed that country with prudence and justice, whereas West India possessions were extremely precarious He concluded by expressing a hope that this question might be examined on public grounds, without any partial consideration of the interests either of the West India or the East India Proprietors.

Mr. BEBB. thought it was the duty of this country to foster and encourage the native industry of India. He strongly enforced the necessity of an equalization of the duties on West India and East India sugar. It was said that the duty of 10*s*. in the Cwt. made only a difference of one panny in the pound of sugar, but though it might be of little importance to Honourable members of that Court whether they paid 1s. or 1s. 1p. for refined sugar, it was of great consequence to the labouring classes whether they paid 7d. or 8d.

Mr. ROBERTSON entered into a variety of arguments to shew the expediency of a free trade, under certain limitations, which he deduced from the history of the indigo and cotton trade in India.

Mr. RICARDO considered the public interest, and the public interest only, in this question, without reference to the particular interests either of the West India or the East India Proprietors; and he declared that he should not have appeared in that Court had it not been that he ventured to raise has voice in behalf of the public. It might be true that the present prices of sugar were losing prices, but he had seen a publication in which a hope was held out that the West India trade, by diminishing the supply, might at length gain the exclusive possession of the home market, He would ask whether the people of England were not interested in preventing so odious a monopoly as this? An Honourable Proprietor had, in his opinion mixed up this question with another with which it had little connection, that of the comparative security of our possessions in India and the West Indies. That question involved considerations of great delicacy, and if he (Mr. R.) thought he could not form a sound Judgment on the question before the Court without understanding another problem, so difficult of sclution, he should feel himself totally unfit to give a vote. If India or the West Indies were to be severed from this country within the next twelve months, such a circumstance would not have the slightest influence on his vote. If it were the interest of India to supply this country with sugar, it would still be her interest to do so, though the government of that country might be transferred to some other power. He was disposed to go further than either party in the view which he took of this question, for he thought that no exclusive protection should be given either to the West India or the East India trade, but that the some duties should be imposed on sugar from whatever country it might be imported. From such a regulation no possible injury could arise to any interest. With regard to the shipping interest, no argument was weaker than that which had been advanced by the West India proprietors, for it was impossible that sugar should be imported from India without benefiting that interest. In fact, if they were to listen to the Honourable Gentleman they would make no alteration in trade whatever-he would bring the Customs of India to bear on the commerce of this nation. With respect to the manufacture of Cotton, his argument would go to shew that the capital embarked in that manufacture had been altogether lost to India. He (Mr. R.) would ask him how were the Cotton goods of this country paid for? If in consequence of the great improvement of machinery in this country, and from other causes, Cotton Goods could be produced here cheaper than they could be manufactured in India, then there must be larger imports to this country: and the capital employed in the manufacture of Cotton goods doubtless was afterwards employed in another channel. He had no doubt but that the knowledge and experience of the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Robertson) would enable him to give many useful hints; but it appered to him (Mr. Ricardo) that the honourable Gentleman was not exactly competent to direct individuals as to the manner in which they should employ their Capatal [hear, hear, hear!] Another Honourable Gentleman had said tha he was proud of being an Englishman and never more so than within the last three months he had aright to be proud of it—no man had a higher value for the country than he (Mr. Ricardo) had himself, but he owned the West India slaves were mentioned. He was inclined to hide his face—that system was the great stain on England. An Honourable Friend of his, re-

markable for the humanity of his disposition, and for his enlarged and liberal views, was about to bring the subject of the Slave Trade that night before the House of Commons. He hoped that this stain of national disgrace and dishonour would be soon wiped away.

Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. RICARDO mutually explained.

Mr. PLUMMER, after some observations, moved an Amendment, "That it did not appear expedient to the Court to interfere with regard to the Trade of the West India Colonies, by taking off the protecting of 10s. in the hundred on sugars imported into this country."

Mr. CARRUTHERS seconded the Amendment.

Mr. TRANT strongly urged the necessity of having the whole question duly investigated be fore a Committee of the House of Comm where alone it would undergo a fair and i tial inquiry.

Mr. DIXON said, that as the ho advanced, and as many other Proprie to deliver their sentiments on a qu portant, he would more that the d adjoined to a future day.

The question was according Friday.

HAILEYBURY CO

Mr DOUGLAS KINNA had expected some comm Board of Directors with re He hoped that, after havi months from pressing the be thought too urgent if explanation.

The CHAIRMAN certainly undergone di of Directors. Every t rectors had been done nicate some thing sp although three month they had given the in their power they thing on the matte rectors would cont best attention; ar their minds as to t judgement ough communicate the tors.

Mr. D. KIN wish to incur tention of the mature manne any distrust in out of their h in the first But he did his decided of the Cou satisfactory should fe feel it his d praying f of the E young me terms at fair, afte make it a pass a ce take that a without de

questions as to the propriety of petition Parliament for the repeal of the clause he already alluded to. It would be before the Di tors to propose any proposition that in t eyes might appear useful, if it should shewn that the repeal of that clause wo not be expedient, he in that case would i tantly withdraw has motion. It was his opinio that the only way to make the establish useful, would be to throw it open to tion like the other places of pu He was convinced that present would r out to India they were

M cir

TICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

## Bombay.

IVALS.—July 18th, Ship Eliza, B.S. Woodhead, Muscat.

RTURES.—20th, Brig Eugene, Locus Dufay, to us.

SHIPS LOADING.

.— H. C. S. Scaleby Castle, for China.
John Munro, for Bengal.
h,—L'Uranie, for Isle of France.
b.—Otmany, Malay Coast.
Futtay Eslam, for Bussorah.

## Calcutta.

RIVALS.—June 27, Ship Stentor, Captain mas Harris, from London 18th December, deira 26th January and Madras 18th June.

9, Ship Alfred, Captain W. Dolge, from ngoon 13th June.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*er Louisa, for the Cape of Good Hope.*—Capt. Pester, H. C. Military service, Mrs. Susan —Lieut. Grant, H. C. Military servant, Eliza Grant, Edward Jordan Peatman, M. D.

*Mary Ann, for P* —Lieut. and albot.

*Circassian, for Londo* MacMahon. Grant. and Lieut. M M. 24th ter C. M. Must cMah , M. C r; 1

# General Register of Marria… Births, and Deaths.

## Bombay.

### MARRIAGES.

At St. Thomas's Church, on the 14th Instant W… am McGinness, Sub-conductor in the Ordnan… partment, to Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Hamilton wi… the late James Hamilton, Key Serjeant of A… nugger.

On the 17th Instant by the Revd. Thomas … Captain J. Taylor, Bengal Commi-sariat, to Mis… rah Falconer Graham, daughter of Wm. Graham … Haddington, North Britain.

### BIRTH.

At Colabah on the 16th Instant the wife of M… Marshall of a Daughter.

At Darwar on the 13th, Inst. the Lady of Li… Thomas Harris Commanding the Sebundies, … Daughter.

### DEATHS.

At Surat on the 5th Instant, Henry Jeffreys son … the Revd. H. Jeffreys aged 12 months.

At Kaira 5th July, Maria, the wife of E. J. Siquei… aged 25 years.

"Could the tears of a Sorrowing neighbourhood
Recall you to Life, those tears not wanting ! ! ! "

On Saturday last the 12th Instant Pramjee Bhowa… in the fifty-fourth year of his age a respectable Bania… merchant of this place and partner in the Hou… Pramjee Purshotumdass; this loss is universally … greatly regretted by his family and friends and … the lower Classes of Hindoos to whom he exercise… benevolent disposition by various acts of liberal…

At Cavale on T… y the 17th Inst. at 10 o'… P. M. Mrs. Eliz… estfold the wife of Mr. … ductor Westfo… Orduance Store Depar… aged 18 years.

On Friday … tant at the House of … Sandw… cis Beart, Midsh… Waterl… nd ma…

… Thursday, the 3d instant, the wife of Mr. … Con… ino de Rozarie, of a Daughter.

### DEATHS.

… Trinchinopoly, on the 25th June, in t… e 23d … of her age, Mrs Maria Valentine, … wife of … William Valentine, Marchant, leaving a … discon… e Husband and two Children to deplore h… er loss … n the evening of the 24th ultimo, Mrs. E… lizabath … ogg, aged 26 years, leaving behind her … a discon… … Husband and two Children to la… ment her … s loss. Her unaffected meekness … and piety … r mind was fraught with t… e genuine … tianity, and as a Wife … a Parent, … uct was worthy imitation; … atly regretted by her

sword and shield, that he would kill the villains in a moment, When Mahumdy was bringing the arms, they ran out and wounded Mahumdy, and commenced spearing Mr. Ravencroft. He made an effort to go outside of the compound and seized a spear from one of the villains; but unfortunately the iron head was broken off; with the wooden part of the spear Mr. Ravenscroft defended himself, until exhausted, when he fell down under a mangoe tree; the villains observing this, and that he was unable to move, again returned to the cottage to plunder.

There is a village named Bhobhorpore, which was about 200 yards from the tope or cottage: a man named Bhowanne Sunker, one of the Raja's Karindas observing the Raja approaching, discharging a gun, which the villains hearing, came out of cottage, extinguished their mussauls,* and proceeded towards the jungle. When the Raja arrived at the tope, he was …ut 400 yards from the villains: instead of …ing them, he proceeded to Mr. Ravens… …ho at that time was senseless; when …o the cottage he was unable to speak, …eared he was wounded in about 50 …eir spears. These wounds in the …s, and one over the eye, bled pro… …er some time they succeeded in …, one of the spears had entered … consequence bled inwardly. …scroft's death, a severe wound …he back part of his head which …erved on account of the hair. …oft obtained some sleep, he …posed and in less agony, … althogh at times he ap… what was said. He was …te the word "God:" On …o'clock, the convulsions …he expired with an im… …atery blood from his … rattling in his throat. … the principal part of … the Raja, nor Meer …y inquiry after the

…ba, Boy—Chain, … Rumjaun Khan— …hoby—Total 6. …um Nubie Khan… …dy. Syce—Dob… …ysty—Total 5. …oy—Meto, Sur… … Luckman Kha… …howannee—To…

*Calcutta Journal.*

… JOHN ADAM, …he Court of …ncil, beyond …s.

*June 26.*

…*a*—"The …nditi on, …w la nds …inunda… …nfinite …ced a… …ce has … have … wea… … for …to do …irits, … pri… …tion.

*July 2.*

# Madras.

JULY 7, 1823.

*Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.*

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 day's sight 1s. 9½d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9½d. per do. } nominal.
On Bengal —at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 35 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 15

## GOVERMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Madras:—Friday, July 4, 1823.*

### COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

The first half yearly examination of the Junior Civil Servants studying at the College of Fort St. George having been completed, and the report submitted to Government, *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR was pleased to signify his intention of visiting the College on Monday the 30th of June. Accordingly, on that day, the Students having assembled, *The Honorable Sir* T. MUNRO attended by his personal staff, was received on his arrival by the Members of the Board of Superintendence, and conducted to the top of the hall,—when the GOVERNOR was pleased to address the Students nearly in the following words.

"The Junior Servants of the present "day have a great advantage over those "of former times in the aid afforded to "them by this institution in acquiring a "knowledge of the Native Languages. "—Before the establishment of the Col"lege many of the Civil Servants never "learned any of these languages; and "being incapable of acting without In"terpreters, the public duties entrust"ed to them were often but imperfectly "executed. But since the establishment "of the College almost every young "man who has passed through it has "been able, I believe to discharge his "official duties without an Interpreter. "This has already produced a con"siderable improvement in the service, "which I have no doubt will continue to "be progressive as long as the standard "of qualifications, now required in order "to be enabled to leave College, shall "be maintained—No relaxation in this "standard can be allowed; and though "a strict adherence to it may now seem "a hardship, from its detaining you here "so much longer, you will be sensible of "its utility hereafter, when you come to "experience how much your intercourse "with the Natives, and the transaction "of public affairs have been assisted by "your acquaintance with the languages; "and you will then perhaps look back "with pleasure to the time you have "spent here in the study of them—By "the exertion of a little industry you "now learn, in about two years, what "many of the older Civil Servants from "the want of such an Institution never "learned at all—and you now enter "upon your public duties qualified to "become every day more and more "efficient as servant of the Government, "instead of stealing through the service "useless and unnoticed like some men "who with very respectable talents have "been lost to the public from their never "having acquired any of the Native Lan"guages—As a knowledge of these lan"guages is so eminently calcuated both "to benefit yourselves, and the Govern"ment, I trust that those, who are now "leaving College, will endeavour to im"prove their skill in them by constant "practice, and that those who remain "in it, will prosecute their studies with "spirit and perseverance."

"It is highly gratifying to me to observe "by the report of the Board of Super"rintendence that the progress of the "Students has in general been satisfactory; "that that of Messrs. Elliot and Freese, "has been highly creditable: that the exer"cises of Mr. Elliot in translating from "Tamool into English may be said to be "without a fault, and to be of a nature to "manifest a knowledge of the language "beyond what is usually attained; that "Mr. Freese's translations from Teloo"goo into English, and from English in"to Teloogoo, were executed with great "correctness, and evinced a perfect ac"quaintance with the idiom of the lan"guage; that the proficiency of both in "Hindoostanee is highly commendable; "& that both have established their claim "to the honorary reward—To praise "like this from men so well qualified to "judge, I can add nothing but my wish, "that by giving the same laudable diligence "to the execution of the public duties, on "which they are now about to enter, they "may one day become valuable servants "of the State."

# English News.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated March 10:—"I have been here above two months, and never saw such weather in England as we have had here during that time; we have occasionally a fine day, and then the sun is hot beyond bearing; about four o'clock the dew, or what is commonly called the yellow fog, falls sufficient to make all the streets quite wet and uncomfortable; without great care, it is sure to give cold and inflammation. We have had six and seven days constant rains, then a fine day, then constant rain again for a week or more. Most of the English have been very unhealthy, and a number have died; among the number we have to regret the late Mr. Portman, M. P. for Dorsetshire, who never had a day's illness in his life till he arrived in Rome. Most of the English, if not actually unwell, appear from ten to twenty years older than when they arrived in this "eternal city;" and I am very much afraid that most of the young ladies will repent having made an excursion this side the Alps, as it does not add any thing to their natural beauty, but, on the contrary, that healthy, fine English complexion is, in the course of a very few months turned into the Italian cream colour, with sulphuric tint, and no small share of wrinkles, &c. &c. The climate of Italy must have changed very much in the course of the last twenty years, and certainly, not for the better. Now, whenever any one is taken ill there, and is fortunate enough to be convalescent, the English medical men, one and all, recommend immediate returning to England. You have no idea of the number of English residents in Italy that were attacked with the liver complaint last summer. I am acquainted with one family of six persons, three of which were obliged to leave for England last autumn by reason of that complaint. We have also here very often the Sirocco or south-east wind, which brings in its train from Africa all sorts of disease, and requires from strangers the greatest care as to clothing, exercise, and living."

When Littleton was compiling his Latin Dictionary, he employed an amanuensis. One day he announced the word *concurro* to the readay scribe, who, thinking he could translate it himself, said, "Concur, I suppose;" to which the Doctor peevishly replied. "Con-cur! con-dog!" The secretary, whose business it was to write down whatever his master dictated, did his duty. *Condog* was inserted, and actually printed, as one interpretation of *concurro*, in the edition of 1678, though it was corrected in all subsequent ones.

*Times.*

We ourselves have met with a similar blunder in Dr. Ashe's Dictionary and which in point of fact was copied from the great English Lexicographer. The supposed etymology of the word Curmudgeon is thus stated; *Cœur* foreign and *Mechant* correspondent. It appears that Johnson not knowing the derivation of the word Curmudgeon wrote to the Editor of the Gent's Magazine with a view to obtain the required information. A letter appeared signed "foreign Correspondent, which gave the followingderivation from *Cœur heart* and *Mechant vicious*. By an oversight of the Doctor, he puts his authority vizt. the foreign correspondent in the place of the English version which latter he omist altogether, and Dr. Ashe's in compiling his Dictionary copied literally the blunder of his great precursor.

ED.

## TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As I occasionally see recipes in your entertaining miscellany, under the title of "The Housewife," informing your readers how *to catch rats, destroy crickets, preserve yeast, to have pure water*, and other such prudential subjects, it occurred to me that a recipe to make *the housewife* herself, would be no unacceptable or inappropriate one to follow that title. For this purpose

I have the pleasure to wait on you with the following, assuring you (which perhaps I need not, but those *single* gentlemen who will adopt the recipe) that it will produce a most valuable composition: and, if any of your friends will try my recipe, I cannot help thinking that our happiness will be mutual, and that they will directly appoint me their family M. D.

*March* 5, 1823.

P. S. You know my address, you will please to refer accordingly.

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A RECIPE TO MAKE A GOOD WIFE.

Take a pound of sincerity, and an equal quantity of prudence, mix these with fifteen ounces of good temper, and two or three grains of native wit (which is worth a pound of another person's) to a strong consistency (the preparation of this, and the tasting it, is like the solid part of a trifle) then take a quart of "milk of human kindness," put to it half a pound of love, a few French fritters or an ounce of gossip (free from scandal) diluted in a pint of proper spirit; whip these together with good sense and elegant manners; sweeten with literature to your taste. Unite the above, and add thereto as much beauty as will fill up the Medecean mould: then is the lady

adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow
To make her amiable.

N. B. The several ingredients must be genuine.

*Liverpool Paper.*

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Amongst the various property of the late Mrs. Garrick which is shortly to be submitted to the hammer of the auctioneer, are the four celebrated original paintings, by Hogarth, of *The Election*. The following anecdote, as narrated by the inimitable actor himself to the late Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, will show by what means he became possessed of them:—When Hogarth had published the plates of *The Election*, he wished to dispose of the paintings, and proposed to do so by a raffle of two hundred chances, at two guineas the stake, to be determined on an appointed day. Among a small number of subscribers, not half what Hogarth expected, Garrick had put down his name; and when the day arrived he went to the artist's house to throw for his chance. After waiting a considerable time, no other person appeared, and Hogarth felt this neglect not only as derogatory to his profession, but implying that the subscription had something in it of a mendicant character. Vexed by such a mortifying result of a plan which he had sanguinely hoped would prove, at least, a morning's amusement to the fashionable subscribers, he insisted that, as they had not attended, nor even sent any request to him to throw for them, that Garrick should go through the formality of throwing the dice, but only for himself. The actor for some time opposed the irritated artist, but at last consented. Instead, however of allowing Hogarth to send them home, he begged that they might be carefully packed up until his servant should call for them; and on returning to his house, he dispatched a note to the painter, stating that he could not persuade himself to remove works so valuable and admired, without quitting his conscience of an obligation due to the author and to his own good fortune in obtaining them. And knowing the humour of the person he addressed, and that if he had sent a cheque for the money, it would in all probability be returned, he informed him that he had transferred two hundred guineas at his banker's, which would remain at the disposal of Hogarth or his heirs, whether it was or was not accepted. The charge of habitual parsimony against Garrick was not well founded, and this incident shows that he knew where to be properly munificent.

The Berkeley Stag Hounds threw off on Saturday, at Hillingdon-heath, near Uxbridge, when a very whimsical occurrence took place with the Stag. After a burst of about half an hour, the timid animal crossed the river, and returned to nearly the spot from whence he started, when finding himself hard pressed by the hounds, he leaped over the wall of a gentleman's garden, near Hillingdon, and seeing the dining-room window open, sprang into the room, where two ladies were sitting at work. Their alarm was so great that one of them fell into fits, and fears were entertained lest premature labour should hvae been the consequence, the lady being in the *family way*. The Stag took his place under the sideboard, and was dislodged thence with exceedingly great difficulty. Lord Berkeley and one of his brothers, Lord Clanwilliam, the Honorable Douglas Kinnaird, Mr. Tolemash, and upwards of one hundred gentlemen, many of them of distinction, were in the hunt.

*Bell's Weekly Messenger, March* 31.

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A litrle Mask at the Ball at the Opera, desirous of being distinguished, appeared as Cupid, the quiver, on the back, the bow in his hand, and a *dirty* handkerchief over his eyes. He importuned attention from every body he met, and from those he pursued. Observe me then," said he to a lady who at first did not notice him, and afterwards avoided him.—"Regardez-moi, regardez-moi donc; je suis l' Amour." The lady, at length wearied with his attentions, exclaimed "Cela se peut, mais as surement, tu n'es pas l' Amour *propre*."—*Literary Gazette.*

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*Ancient Trial by Jury.*—Abut the year 800, a wooden statue of the virgin, which stood on the Rood-dee, near Chester, was carried by a flood to the banks of the parish of Havarden, and there preserved: but, as in the following year a fatal disease took place among the cattle, the priess and priest-ridden people of Havarden ascribed th ir misfortune to their sacriegiously detaining the statue. A jury was accordingly convened to determine what it was best to do; when they advised that the statue should, in due form, be carried back, and replaced on the Rood-dee. The list of this jury is still preserved, and among them was one Corbyn of the Gate; and, to this day, at a place called the Gate, still reside the family of the same Corbyn!

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## DR. JENNER.

If any man ever existed who possessed an original, and we might almost add, an intuitive claim to the pretensions of a natural Historian and *Physiologist*, Dr. Jenner was that claimant. Nature had given him great genius, vast sagacity, much inclination, and great ardour in the prosecution of the subjects of Natural History, Physiology, and Pathology. His researches were consistent and connected. At an early age he was destined to the study of one department of the medical profession, Surgery. In the commencement of his studies, he was associated and connected with some late eminent characters, Dr. Parry, of Bath, Dr. Hickes, of Gloucester, and Dr. Ludlow, of Corsham, near Bath; but, besides these, he was honoured with the peculiar friendship and patronage of the late Mr. John Hunter, of whose name it is nearly superfluous to mention that it stands highest in the rolls of surgical and philosophic reputation. Mr. Hunter, well aware of the extraordinary talents of Dr. Jenner, then a pupil, offered to him patronage, connexion, and employment, in his professional and physiological pursuits. Dr. Jenner, however, perferred a residence at his native place, Berkeley; here he acquired not merely high local reputation, but, from the public observations and discoveries which he promulgated, great estimation in the superior ranks of philosophers and medical professors. After some less important communications to the Royal Society of London (of which he was early made a member) he imparted to them a complete Natural History of the Cuckoo, of which bird the laws and habits were previously unknown, and were involved in obscurity; the singular ingenuity of this paper, and the acute powers of observation which it developed in the observer, enhanced Dr. Jenner's reputation in the philosophic world. Dr. Jenner also communicated to his youthful friend and colleague, attached to him by congenial feeling and similarity of pursuit, the late highly-gifted Dr. Parry, of Bath, his discovery of the internal diseased structure of the heart, which produces the disease called Angina Pectoris, and which was before unknown and conjectural. Dr. Parry, in a treatise on the subject, not only most honourably recorded Dr. Jenner's original detection of the cause of the disease, but confirmed its accuracy by subsequent and ingenious investigation. After a long and arduous inquiry into the disease termed Cow Pox, which is a common complaint in cows in Gloucestershire and some other counties, and which, to those who receive it from the cows in milking, appears from long existing tradition, to confer complete security from the Small Pox, either natural or inoculated, Dr. Jenner determined to put the fact to the test of experiment, and accordingly inoculated some young persons with the matter taken from the disease in the cows, in 1797. From the proof which these experiments afforded of the power of the Cow Pox Inoculation to protect the human being from the Small Pox contagion, Dr. Jenner was induced to bring this inestimable fact before the public in 1798. That this was promulgated with all the simplicity of a philanthropist, and with all the disinterestedness of the philosopher, every candid contemporary and observer will admit, and will unite in admiring his just pretensions to both characters. The first medical professors in the metropolis allowed, that, had Dr. Jenner kept his discovery in the disguise of empirical secrecy, he would have realised immense emoluments; but the pure and liberal feelings which the Doctor possessed spurned and rejected such considerations: and his general remunerations, even including the sums voted by Parliament, were well known to his confidential friends to be moderate in the extreme.

The meekness, gentleness, and simplicity of his demeanour, formed a most striking contrast to the self-esteem which might have arisen from the great and splendid consequences of his discovery. He was thankful for them in his heart;

but to pride and vain-glory he seemed to be an utter stranger. On a recent interesting occasion, a short time before his death, the following were among the last words that he ever spoke to the writer of these lines. The nature of his services to his fellow-creatures had been the subject of conversation: "I do not marvel," he observed, "that men are not grateful to me, but I am surprised that they do not feel gratitude to God, for making me a medium of good." No one could see him without perceiving that this was the habitual frame of his mind. Without it, it never could have been that in his most retired moments, and in his intercourse with the great and exalted of the earth, he invariably exhibited the same uprightness of conduct, singleness of purpose, and unceasing earnestness to promote the welfare of his species, to the total exclusion of all selfish and personal consideration. These qualities particularly arrested the attention of the many distinguished foreigners who came to visit him; & they were not less the cause of satisfaction and delight to his most intimate friends. His condescension, his kindness, his willingness to listen to every tale of distress, and the openhanded munificence with which he administered to the wants and necessities of those around him, can never be forgotten by any who have been guided and consoled by his affectionate counsel, or cherished and relieved by his unbounded charity. His sympathy for suffering worth, or genius lost in obscurity, was ever alive; and no indication of talent or ingenuity, no effort of intellect, ever met his eye without gaining his notice, and calling forth, on numberless occasions, his substantial aid and assistance. He was not less generous in pouring forth the treasures of his mind. A long life, spent in the constant study of all the subjects of natural history, had stored it with great variety of knowledge.—Here the originality of his views, and the felicity and playfulness of his illustrations, and the acuteness of his remarks, imparted a character of genius to his commonest actions and conversations, which could not escape the most inattentive observer.

A national monument has been proposed in Parliament, to this distinguished benefactor of mankind, and a subscription has been begun in the county where he resided, for erecting a memorial of his name and virtues. How soon will these perish! while the long course of time during which unborn generations will pay him grateful homage—unborn generations of every language and climate—will only be terminated perhaps by the dissolution of all that exists of mankind.

*The New Monthly Magazine April* 1.

## SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

At a very numerous Meeting of Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, convened for the purpose of considering what measures it might be proper for the Society to adopt, on occasion of the lamented Death of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta;—

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON in the Chair,

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO.

That this Board having received, with feelings of the deepest regret, intelligence of the Death of the Right Reverend Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta, do sincerely deplore the sudden termination of that long and intimate connexion, which subsisted between his Lordship and the Society.

That this Board feel it their duty thus publicly to express their lively sense of that rare union of wisdom, activity, and firmness, which marked the character of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and qualified him, in an eminent degree, to accomplish the arduous undertaking of establishing in the East a branch of the Apostolical Church of England; an undertaking, which, under his prudent and energetic management, was in the most promising state of advancement; but the completion of which, under the Divine Blessing, must be looked for from a similar combination of talent and piety in those who may hereafter be called to the excercise of Episcopal function in India.

That this Board, recollecting the solemn and affecting address, in which the Bishop, upon the eve of his departure for India, took leave of the Society, and adverting to the pledge which he then gave of promoting to the utmost of his power the objects of the Society, within the sphere of his spiritual influence, are desirous of expressing their grateful sense of the zealous and effectual manner, in which that pledge has been redeemed.

That, with a view to a more durable expression of the esteem and regret of this Board, measures be taken for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; the expence to be defrayed by the *individual Subscriptions of Members* of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and that Books be forthwith opened at the Society's Office, and with the Secretaries of the Diocesan and District Committees, for receiving the names of Subscribers.

That this Board feel a melancholy satisfaction in adopting a suggestion made by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in his last letter to the Society, relative to the foundation of five Scholarships in Bishop's College at Calcutta; and accordingly agree to place the sum of £6000 at the disposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the purpose of endowing five Scholarships, besides affording a Salary for a Tamul Teacher, in the said College, with such preference to the Sons of the Missionaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as the Statutes of the College may allow; and that this Board, anxious that the piety and zeal of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta should be honoured with an appropriate Memorial in the Country, where they were most conspicuously and beneficially displayed, do recommend, that the said Scholarships be founded and henceforth called by the name of Bishop Middleton's Scholarships.

That this Board, having a well-grounded confidence, that the Venerable Archdeacon Loring will, during the vacancy in the See of Calcutta, use his best endeavours to promote the several important designs for the advancement of Christian Knowledge in the East, which occupied so large a portion of the late Lord Bishop's time and solicitude, do invite the Archdeacon to enter into Correspondence with the Society; and do assure him, that any suggestions, which he may think proper to offer, in furtherance of those designs, will obtain the Society's most favourable consideration.

That, as a mark of the high esteem entertained by this Board for the character and virtues of the Widow of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, a Copy of the Resolutions adopted at this Special General Meeting of the Society, handsomely written on Vellum, be presented to Mrs. Middleton, immediately after her arrival in England.

That a Committee, consisting of nine Members of the Society, viz.

His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, (President),
The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON,
The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, (Dean of St. Paul's),
The Right Honourable LORD KENYON,
The Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF LONDON,
The Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX,
The Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF COLCHESTER,
The Reverend Dr. D'OYLY,
JOSHUA WATSON, Esq.

be appointed to superintend the Erection of the Monument, and to take all such steps as may be necessary for carrying the Resolutions of this Meeting into effect.

That the Contributions, towards the erection of the Monument, be limited to the amount of each Member's annual subscrtption to the Society.

That the Resolutions adopted by the Board at this Special Meeting of the Society, be published, under the direction of the Committee.

Agreed unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, for having taken the Chair; and for the very obliging manner in which he has conducted the business of the day.

GEO. GASKIN, D. D.
SECRETARY.

BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS,
16*th Dec.* 1822.

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The Archdeacon of London's Address to the Board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on moving the Resolutions for the Society's adoption, on Occasion of the lamented Death of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

"My Lord,

Having had the honour to fill the chair of your Committee when we were called to deliberate upon a subject of so much general concern, and of such special interest to this Society—I should not discharge what is due to that Committee, if I did not, in moving their resolution, endeavour to express the common feeling of those delegated members. They have, indeed, made this declaration in a way entirely proper and becoming in the minutes which were framed at that time, and which will now be submitted to Your Lordship and to this Board. They have rendered thus a cordial testimony of respect, esteem, and admiration; of regret and affliction for the loss sustained, and of the strong desire which is felt, I may safely say, by every member of this Society, to offer a suitable and lasting tribute to the memory of one who was so highly valued, and is now so much lamented.

Your Committee, indeed, approached the subject, as they would have gathered round the honored bier of him to whom their thoughts were

directed, if his native land and the train and attendance of his nearest friends had been the scene allotted for his funeral obsequies. And standing now in this room, where I have so often heard him lend his voice to our counsels, and where he gave the last assurances of co operation with the views of the SOCIETY, which were conformable, in all respects, with his own, I may be permitted, from my own experience, to say a word which may borrow its excuse from feelings which I find it difficult, at this moment, to control.

IT cannot be needful for me to remind Your Lordship, whose vigilant attention is never wanting to promote the influence, and to aid and direct the deliberations of this Board, that the SOCIETY enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the distinguished Prelate, of whom I now speak, and whose image fills my mind. But there were those who had still nearer opportunities, from habits of familiar intercourse, to learn the sentiments and motives which, under Providence, induced him to accept a charge, which could not fail to expose him to more than an ordinary measure of the risks and difficulties to which the devoted servant of Christ Jesus stands bound in every case.

THERE are not many who had better opportunities than I had, on the eve of his departure from us, for collecting from his own mouth the prompt expression of his thoughts. There is one who had a closer intimacy with him, and deserved it more—your excellent Treasurer, now present, to whom the public owes more than it can ever repay, except by continuing to be the object of those services which carry with them their own recompense, in the benefits which they produce; and to him I can appeal, were it needful now to put the question, whether he has ever witnessed purer motives operating in the mind of any man, than those which swayed the resolutions of his friend, and determined him to count all things little in this life, in comparison with the charge which was devolved upon him.

I DO not pretend to say that there have not been those whose zeal may have induced them to make more violent and extraordinary sacrifices in the same cause: but I confess that I am not disposed to measure zeal itself, as it should lead to the best degrees of wisdom, virtue, and well-doing, by the single standard of a voluntary sacrifice. If I did, I might be led to place the pattern of a Loyola above that of him whose zeal kept pace at all times with its occasions, and prompted him to employ the fittest methods for accomplishing the best designs.

I HAVE heard him say, in the warm effusion of his heart, that he had revolved the subject which had been placed before him by the wishes of those who, with so much judgement, selected him for this charge, and that having, without eagerness of mind, or overweening confidence, surveyed the matter on all sides, and having lent an ear to the call, he thought that it remained for him to cast every care behind him, and to address himself, with an humble trust in the good Providence of Almighty God, to the work to which he was appointed.

I HAD occasion to see something of the course of study in which he was then occupied, which was various in its object, but directed to one end. I had often felt the power and energy of his comprehensive mind, the compass and sagacity of which have since been so signally displayed; and I may, I hope, be allowed to say, that the Church of England, by the care of those who preside in it, with whose advice and approbation we must all feel convinced, that the new formed Diocese received its first appointed Pastor, discharged a weighty trust with a singular discretion. If the Guides and Rulers of our Apostolical Church, and all in her Communion, felt the common wish to set the first pattern of Episcopal government in a suitable manner in that distant land, which has of late years proved a field for the display of various talents above most others; if such were the purpose, as indeed it must have been, I do not doubt that the voice of those whom I have now the honor to address, will concur with me in declaring, that the purpose was effected; that the choice was well and wisely exercised, and that the consequences have been answerable, fulfilling every pledge that had been given, and crowning every hopeful expectation which was raised. I am quite sure likewise, that we must all feel that the resolutions which are now about to be proposed to Your Lordship and the Board for your adoption, will mark at once the great importance of the seat now vacant, and will entertain the same solicitude with reference to its further supply, that what has been so happily begun, may be as successfully pursued. The tribute which is to be rendered to the memory of One who so faithfully discharged an arduous duty, will thus become a source of further benefit, whilst it contributes in some measure to perpetuate his name, until they who share with him, in their respective stations and in their proportion, in the service of the same Lord, shall enter with him into the joy and kingdom of that Lord."

UPON its being resolved at a subsequent Meeting, that the ARCHDEACON OF LONDON be requested to furnish the SOCIETY with a Copy of the preceding ADDRESS, and upon such Resolution being communicated to him, by the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, then in the Chair, the ARCHDEACON replied in the following terms:—

I CANNOT feel myself at liberty to withhold my compliance where the commands of Your Grace and the wishes of this Board are signified; although I must confess, I have since thought on recalling what was spoken by me on a former day, in moving the resolutions of the Committee, that what was said was many ways defective. If it had any claim to attention from the Board, it could not be for what was generally known and felt concerning one so excellent; but from what I had it in my power to state, from the private intercourse of domestic friendship, in which the inclinations of the mind and thoughts appear most readily, and are expressed without reserve. I can never cease to retain the full effect of one such conversation; though I am well aware that I could not convey to the minds of others, those impressions which remain so deeply fixed upon my own. I could not describe the manner, tone, and spirit, with which those spontaneous feelings were then marked. They will never be effaced from my remembrance.

BUT in one respect, I have had occasion, on reflection, to tax myself with an omission, when the opportunity was offered, which was quite unpardonable. My mind was so carried away with the deep sense of regret which I felt, and which was shared by all around me, that I omitted what should have been offered on the score of consolation.

IT is, then, to the public services of that excellent Prelate, so far as they have been accomplished, that we must look for the grounds of consolation. He who put his hand to the plough, never once removed it, never once looked back, unless it were for aids and succours from this quarter: and we have the satisfaction to reflect, that they were never wanting on the part of this SOCIETY. The good effects have followed. I will not detain Your Grace and the Board further than to say, that indeed the services effected were worth the life of any man, however highly valued, however dear to others, and whatever, under other circumstances, might have been the term of its duration.

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ALTHOUGH the injunction laid by the Board is thus fulfilled, and any word that can be added, must want that sanction, and require apology as a freedom not commonly permitted, yet in returning this sheet to the press, it is impossible to disguise the sense of its inadequacy; and more particularly as no thought existed of the Address surviving the occassion by which it was produced.

IT must now remain for others to trace, more ably and distinctly, the several stages of that prosperous and well finished course, which took its commencement from the bosom of this Country, and its City in which the distinguished Prelate, the subject of this short address, had his early and successful culture, and where he exhibited the first earnest of his genius, his great capacity for every good attainment, and his blameless conduct.

IT will remain for others, to trace the rising strength of his encreasing years and more mature acquirements, to the rank which he obtained in the Church, in whose ministries and service every effort of his mind and soul was so happily expended.

IT will remain for others, to follow him with an heedful eye to a distant and far-severed clime, where every generous quality of his cultivated mind, and each particular of his rich attainments found their full scope, and were displayed with such large results of solid benefit and permanent esteem.

IT will remain for others, to track his progress through long leagues of travel, both by land and sea, in his several visits to remoter parts of his extensive Diocese: and to contemplate him in the fixed scene and circle of his customary residence and unremitting pains.

THEY will behold him forming, at once, and with the outline and the true proportions of a Master's hand, the noble plan of a College which may from henceforth be regarded as the seed plot of every good and profitable plant which may be trained and fitted, and set out in the soil in which they are to flourish through succeeding generations. They will observe him forming, with equal skill and foresight, the Statutes for that great Establishment; which may thus appear to have sprang up almost at the first step placed in India by One who was soon to pass to an everlasting Mansion, but whose temporary labours were thus calculated for endurance, even on this transitory globe.

ONE thing, however, remains yet for the mover of the resolutions here alluded to; and before this sheet, which must not tarry for enlargement, returns to the hand which must give it to the Public, it may furnish some amends for

what is here defective and inadequate, to express an earnest hope, that the last transmitted fruits of an enlightened mind and solid judgment, the two concluding Charges delivered by the Bishop to his Clergy, may find a more general circulation, by multiplied and numerous copies, through his native land. The view presented in those exquisite discourses, of the provision made by the great Author of our common hope for planting and perpetuating his Church, with the steps which followed thereupon in the first ages of the Christian era, and the pattern there drawn of the sacred bond of fellowship and concord; of faith, discipline, and practical proficiency; are calculated, as all his labours were, for the general advantage of the Christian world, and should have as wide a range. Should this suggestion be regarded, and this wish be fulfilled in any manner, it will compensate for defects in what is thus given to the public; and will establish a more effectual, and a thousand fold more precious monument to the memory of this exemplary Prelate, than that which is so properly projected for him by the two SOCIETIES, to which, for the best reasons, he was so faithfully attached——it will also satisfy the cordial Spirit of concern, (more promptly felt than testified) which served at once both to excite, and to restrain expressions, which at the moment of delivery could not endure the seal of silence, but which touched with diffidence a subject that surpassed its powers.

ST. MARTIN'S VICARAGE,
*January*, 1823.

## *POLICE INTELLIGENCE.*

MANSION HOUSE.—A French gentleman applied to the LORD MAYOR to inflict punishment upon the proprietor of the Swan-with-two-necks coach office, for causing him to be conveyed to Chatham instead of Cheltenham, and refusing to correct the mistake by sending him coach free to his place of destination.

It appeared from the statement of the Frechman, who spoke the English language very imperfectly, that he had gone to the Swan with two-necks, Lad-lane, for the purpose of engaging a seat on the outside of the coach to "*Chattyham*," and paid five shillings; which, although he believed was erroneously charged, and to the proprietor's disadvantage, he said nothing about, on the ground of retaliation, having been taken in by the *canaille* of England himself. He entered into conversation upon the coach with some female passengers, and was much amused for a considerable time. He could not, however, help observing, that there was a very great dissimilarity between the road to *Chattyham* and the road *from Chattyham*—a circumstance for which he accounted after a little though, by ingeniously ascribing it to the change in his own position, having had his face towards London on the one occasion, and his back on the other. The novelty produced by this way of travelling added to his satisfaction: but on arriving at Rochester-bridge, his astonishment exceeded all bounds; for in travelling to London, he had seen nothing at all of the kind; and upon shifting his position, the bridge, and the great sheet of water still remained, and whatever way he looked at them, were not convertible into any other description of scenery. He then requested that his follow-passengers would explain the cause of so extraordinary an event as the sudden appearance of a bridge and a river of such dimensions. They applied, that Rochester-bridge stood there as long as they could remember. "*Rochestere*-bridge!" cried the Frenchman; "God bless my soul, what bring me to *Rochesrthere*-bridge? Stop, coachman and drive me to *Chatyham*!" "Why so I am," said the coachman; "you'll soon be there," To describe the rage of the complainant upon being set down at an inn at Chatham, and told that he was at his journey's end, would be impossible. He neither ate nor drank, nor left the company of the coachman, until the coach actually returned to Lad-lane, and dropped him fatigued in body and mind, on the step from whence he had taken his departure. The clerk who had booked him first came under his rebuke; but the language in which it was conveyed was of a so heterogeneous a description as to fail even in correcting the mistake. At length the Frenchman said that he had paid the sum of 1*l.* 12*s.* traveling from the place he wished to reach to London; and then the clerk found that it was to Cheltenham, and not to Chatham, the unlucky traveller wished to go. There was, however, now no remedy. The Frenchman demanded, as retribution for the inconvonience he had suffered, that he should be immediately supplied with an inside place, and driven to Cheltenham gratuitously; but Mr. Waterhouse, the proprietor, although desposed to abate 5*s.* in the demand, in consideration of the error of the servant refused to mend the matter upon such unreasonable terms. The Frenchman therefore, resorted to the Chief Magistrate, in the hope that his Lordship would order that a seat should be forthwith furnished for him to *Chattyham*, which he declared that he pronounced as perfectly at the inn as at the present moment, and that the coachman should be punished for not stopping at *Roshesthere*-bridge when called upon to do so.

The LORD MAYOR regretted that the clerk, the coachman, and passengers should be so stupid as not to know that the complainant wished to go to Cheltenham; but refused to punish Mr. Waterhouse for the want of a correct ear in his servants. The proposal to deduct the Chatham fare appeared to be a very conscientious way of settling the dispute, and there certainly appeared to be not the most scrupulous regard to what was right in the wish of the gentleman to take advantage of what he supposed to be the error of the office. Indeed, to the endeavour to over-reach the owners of the coach might be attributed all the misfortunes of the journey: for had the complainant mentioned what he had paid before, he never would have trembled at the sight of Rochester bridge.

The Frenchman then consented to accept the offer, and withdrew.

*Bell's Weekly Menssenger, March* 31.

## *BOW-STREET.*

NIGHT CHARGE.—Mrs. Margaret Daly, a decent middle aged body, was brought, with many other prisoners, from St. Martin's watch-house, charged by Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan, with having been *extramely* disorderly at two o'clock that same morning.

"Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan, you must state the particulars of this alleged disorder," said the Magistrate.

"Sure an I shall, your Honour!" replied Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan, placing himself perpendicularly in front of the Magistrate, with his thumbs on the seams of his trowsers and his toes turned out at right angles, just to show he had borne arms in defence of his country—"Sure an I shall, your Honour!—your Honour perseves I'm a watchman, and the business of me is keep the folks quiet and the things safe in Mercer-street, Bongacre, when every body's gone to bed, barrin those that's no bed to go to, the craturs. And at half past two o'clock last night."—

"Last night! This *morning* you mean, Mr. O'Sullivan."

"Fait, your Honour, an sure enough it was the morning, ounly the night was not clane over; and there was Mrs. Margaret Daly and a parcel of 'em standing before the place of some of 'em, an making themselves pleasant and comfortable in regard of St. Patrick's day, your Honour; and move out of it, says I,—that's the bate, your Worship, 'bekase,' says I 'you mstn't be after letting the folks that's fast asleep in their beds hear all this noise under their windows, your Honour; and why should they,' said I, 'when meself's here to the fore to regglate ye and keep ye paceable?' And Mrs. Margaret Daly wouldn't hear to me at all, but rather rebelled against me, your Honour."

"In what manner did she *rebel*, as you call it?" asked the Magistrate.

"Why then, your Honour, I'll tell you the rights of it, and nothing else. 'Fait, your Honour, saving your Honour's presence, she took the dirty shoe from the foot of her, and, my face lying mighty convenient, she gave me a slap o' the cheek with it at the same time. But, in regard of St. Patrick, your Honour, the drop was in, or she wouldn't; and I tuck her to the watch-house, your Honour, 'kase she called me all the Murphys in the world; and said no robbery at all was done, but was done by Irishmen; which was extremely oudacent of her, being she's an Irishman herself, the cratur."

Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan delivered all this, without once drawing breath, and then, taking a side-step with marked precision, he made way for Mrs. Margaret Daly, who laid the entire blame upon St. Patrick, and he not being present to answer for himself, the lady was dismissed with a thankfully-received reprimand.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan's affair was no sooner dismissed than a whole troop of young actors and actresses, with the entire audience of a Private Theatre were brought before the Bench—they having been apprehended, by virtue of a warrant issued for that purpose, at a house, No. 20, in Upper Ogle-street, Mary-la-bonne.

These students in the histrionic art are also students in various other arts; such, for instance, as carpentery, coopery, costermongery, smithography, stay-stichery, &c. None of them are more than 17 years old—their theatre a cellar; their audience about 20 old men and women, with infants in their arms; their wardrobe and *property*, three hard-worn, foxy, scratch wigs; three paper sharp-pointed black caps; one flat-topp'd red cloth ditto, surmounted by a piece of feather; one blue and red slashed flannel jacket, trimmed with worsted fringe to correspond; one rusty fuzee, with a half stock and no lock; three wooden swords, two daggers of lath, and one axe, all painted blue to look like

steel; one white linen napkin, splashed with red-ochre for blood; one blue and white worsted sash; one box of pulverised resin for lightning; one baker's tin for thunder; one canister of horse-beans for rain; and one pair of cast-iron spectacles without glasses.

The whole of these properties were displayed on the floor of the office; the actors and actresses placed at the bar, and the audience in front of it; and then Morris and Limbtick, conductors of patrol, described the manner of the capture, in which there was nothing at all entertaining.

It appeared that the performance of the evening was the *Village Lawyer—Sheepface*, by Master Thomas Compton Weaten, a carpenter's apprentice; and *Scout*, by Master John Collins, an infant blacksmith; and *Mrs. Scout*, by Miss Hannah Matilda Hutchinson, a stay and corset sempstress. The officers made their *entre* at the conclusion of the first act, and both actors and audience surrendered without a murmur. There was no proof that money was taken at the doors for the admission of any person; but the officers stated that they had heard the mistress, or manageress, of the concern turned it to account by selling apples at fourpence a-piece among the audience.

"Oh! shocking! shocking!—How can you tell such stories?" exclaimed a fat fudgy woman in a whity-brown whittle, among the crowd, "How *can* you tell sich abominable stories?"

"And pray who are you, Ma'am?" asked the Magistrate, and the fat woman, coming forward from the rest, said—"I am Mrs. Perry; what keeps the house, your Worship." She then volunteered to tell his Worship all about it. The theatre, she said, was her cellar, and had been a black-smith's shop. The young people of the neighbourhood, not liking to play about the streets, had clubbed together to allow her two shillings a-week for the use of this vacant shop, and they had converted it into a playhouse. In this scheme they were encouraged by their parents and friends, who all thought it much better for them then to be roaming about the streets or frequently public-houses; and so it had turned out, for ever since they had taken to this amusement they had been steady good lads; the audience was composed entirely of their own friends and acquaintance; and many a happy evening had been spent in consequence. She and their other friends, she said, had even taken the precaution of inviting the watchman, and three of the officers from the Mary la-bonne police-office, to witness the performance, and "those gentlemen" were not only very much amused, but told them they might go on with it as long as they made no noise.

The Chief Magistrate and his colleagues expressed their surprise at this latter piece of information—the place having been pointed out to them as a nuisance by the Mary-la-bonne Magistrates themselves.

Other of the more elderly part of the audiance seconded all that had been said by the fat Mrs. Perry—and one venerable, but somewhat dirty old man, was acctually eloquent in praise of the amusement his son had adopted.

At last—there being, as aforesaid, no evidence of money taking, the Magistrates dismissed the prisoners *en masse*, with an admonition to amuse themselves in future at their own own fire sides, instead of assembling publicly for a purpose which almost invariably ended in idleness, vagabondising, and every species of immorality.

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TWO OF A TRADE.—Mr. Emanuel Wolfe, an Israelite, was brought upon a warrant on Saturday, issued at the suit of another Israelite—Mr. Benjamin Levi, who represented himself to have been shockingly beaten by the said Mr. Wolfe.

The parties are rival dealers in cast *toggery*—buyers and sellers of discarded inexpressibles, tarnished Court costume, disbanded Hussar jackets, and cloaks *a-la-bravo*; in the last article, particularly, they have driven a roaring trade since *upper benjamins* have given way to the ample infoldings of these cloaks of camlet. They both carry on their business within a few doors of each other, in Hemming's row, St. Martin's lane; and their mutual success seems to have excited their mutual envy.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Levi, that he can never go by Mr. Wolfe's shop, but out pops Mr. Wolfe like a spider pouncing upon some unlucky fly—sometimes hitting him in one place and sometimes in another, till he was all over black and blue; and sometimes even breaking the tobacco-pipe out of his mouth.

Mr. Wolfe, on the other hand, declared Mr. Levi to be a disgrace to his nation; "for, not contented with his own fair share of business, your Worship, he's always vinking the customers out of my shop"—said Mr. Wolfe—"morning noon, and night, there he is, vink, vink, vink, at every customer vot comes in."

Evidence of this fact was proved, and Mr. Levi was nonsuited.

*The Morning Herald, March* 17.

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GUILDHALL.—A bill and exchange broker in the city, who had not even excuse of youth to plead for the folly of which he had been guilty, was brought up on Saturday before the sitting Magistrate, Sir C. FLOWER, charged with stealing a coach and horses.

The prisoner. it appeared was strolling homewards pretty highly charged with the juice of the grape, about half an hour after one on the morning of Good Friday, when he was obterved by the watchman in Aldersgate-street to leave the foot-path, and take a very minute survey of a hackney chariot that was on the stand, the driver of which was at the time taking a comfortable nap on the steps of a door a few yards off. He walked round it two or three times, then opened the door, and examined the inside, and having ascertained it was quite deserted, very deliberately mounted the box, took the whip and rains in his hands, and calling to the watchmen to shut the door, drove off at a sharp trot.

The watchman, who from the authoritative manner in which the prisoner gave his orders at first conjectured he might be the owner began to suspect it might be a *lark*, and went to call the coachman, whom the well-known noise of the rattle of his wheels had some-what roused from his slumbers, and they both set off in pursuit.

The prisoner, who it came out, is a very good whip himself, having good a fair start, would, however, most probably have soon distanced his purseers, but in the very height of his triumphal career he was met by another hackney-coach, the driver of which knew the chariot, and seeing a smart gentleman on the box instead of his brother Jarvis, smoked the trick, and drawing his coach across the road, to stop the passage,—"Vhere are you going with that ere chariot?" said he. Vhy home," replied the gentleman, endeavouring to imitate the coachman's *lingo*.

Coachee however, was not to be done, and before he could be prevailed upon to let him pass, the real coachman and his companion, the guardian of the night, came up, and the Corinthian was conveyed from the box to the Compter, having first been paraded before his Honour, the constable of the night.

The explaination which he attempted to give of his conduct before the magistrate was that he was tired, and really wanted a coach home; that he called "coach" several times, and waited at least ten minutes, and seeing no coachman, mounted the box at last merely in the expectation that that would bring him. He told this story, however, in a manner that made it obvious he did not expect it to be believed; and the Alderman having ascertained his respectability, the gentleman at the same time expressing himself sorry for his foolish frolic, and willing to make any recompense, allowed him, to withdraw to settle with his accuser.

The coachman having thus learned he had got a *swell* customer, became so exorbitant in his demands, that the Alderman was obliged to be again appealed to, and finding that the gentleman had, even before the hearing, offered to give the coachman a sovereign for the trouble he had occasioned him, which the latter had indignantly refused as too little, took upon him to assess the damages himself; and after observing that the driver was himself liable to a penalty for leaving his coach in the street unattended, and that but for his own negligence the affair could not have happened, awarded that the offender should pay the prosecutor 3*s*. for the loss of his morning's work in attending the Justice-room, and be discharged.

[*The times, March* 31.

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THEATRICAL ROW.—James Wilson, Esq. a very gentlemanly young man, was charged with having assaulted Mr. Morley, one of the money-takers at the box door of Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. Wilson, it appeared, went boldly past the money-taking place, at that theatre, on Saturday night, and having intruded himself into the rotunda, he advanced to the stove, beneath the statue of the immortal bard, took the skirts of his coat under his arms, and settled himself to cheer his reins before the fire. The money-taker, knowing he had not paid, and being, therefore, astonished at his boldness, followed him, and demanded what business he had there. Now, whether it was, that Mr. Wilson did not like the tone in which this demand was made; or whether he thought the demand altogether impertinent, the money-taker did not know; but it so happened, that he replied, "I shall stay here just as long as I chuse." "Have you paid, Sir?" asked the money-taker. "No, I have not," replied Mr. Wilson "Have you been in the theatre this evening?" "No, I have not." "Then, Sir, you can't remain here." "Who shall forbid it?" asked Mr. Wilson. "That will I," said the money-taker. "I shall resist you," replied Mr. Wilson. And so he did. But his resistance was useless, for the money-taker called one of the police officers to his assistance, and, without much trouble, Mr. Wilson was walked out of the rotunda. Arrived at the pay-office, the money-taker said to him, "Here,

Sir, is the place to pay if you wish to go into the house," and Mr. Wilson, taking the information in dudgeon, gave him a pretty considerable thump on the arm. Then the money-taker, not chusing to be thumped in that manner, pushed Mr. Wilson off the steps into the hall; whereupon Mr. Wilson remounted the steps and gave the money-taker a sad thump on the mouth. Then the money-taker seized an umbrella and struck Mr. Wilson over the head with it; and then a sort of hugging round took place between them, which ended in Mr. Wilson's being swept away to the watchouse, whilst the money-taker returned to his pigeon-hole in peace.

In addition to this evidence the treasurers and stagemanager of the theatre stated that no person could have a right to enter the rotunda without having first received a cheque—either of the check takers, the money-takers, or at the free office—a fact well known, we should have thought, to play-goers of every degree.

The Magistrate expressed his surprize at the circumstance altogether; because the money-taker in question had the reputation of being remarkably civil, and he could not believe that he would wantonly give offence to anybody.

Mr, Wilson was now called upon for his defence. He is a man of a few words himself, and, being fully aware of the importance of the occasion, he had retained a barrister, of great practice in Westminster-hall to conduct his defence for him. The Barrister cross-examined the money-taker and his witnesses with great ability; but he elicited nothing which could at all shake their examination in chief; and at last Mr. Wilson was left to manage the matter himself. He said that he went into the rotunda to wait for a friend, and he had no idea that he was irregular in so doing; he admitted that he objected to being turned out; but he positively denied that he struck the first blow; on the contrary, he did not strike at all until the money-taker had belaboured him over the shoulders with an umbrella some time; and he assured his Worship that his shoulders and arms were covered with bruises from the blows he had received.

He then offered to call witnesses in his behalf; but, by the recommendation of the Bench, the advice of the Barrister, and the concurrence of the Treasurer, it was agreed that the concern should be quashed—and it was quashed accordingly.

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*John Rowe*, a tall well-dressed man of middle age, was brought in by two of the patrol, to whom he had been given in custody by some persons who found him under suspicious circumstances with a large bundle of muslins, of various kinds in his possessions, at two o'clock in themorning in White Hart-yard.

The parties who stopped him carried him into the Antelope public-house in White Hart-yard; and after he was removed from thence by the patrol, an instrument technically called a "*jemmy*," but in common parlance a "crow-bar" and a very complete instantaneous light-box, were found upon the spot where he had stood.

The prisoner said he picked up the goods in the street, and he knew nothing about the "*jemmy*" and the lightbox.

He was committed for further examination on Thursday next, in the expectation that an owner may be found for the property.

[*The Morning Heald, March* 18.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

### M. TULLII CICERONIS DE RE PUBLICA QUÆ SUPERSUNT.

EDENTE ANGELO MAIO, VATICANÆ BIBLIOTHECÆ PRÆFECTO*.

When the rapid disappearance of manuscripts, containing the most admired productions of classical antiquity, had excited the alarm of a few scholars in Europe, none of them was sought for with more avidity and less success than the Dialogues of Cicero on a Commonwealth. That a treasure which had escaped the diligent researches of Petrarch in the fourteenth, and of Poggio in the fifteenth century, should at this distance of time be recovered, even in part, is an occurrence equally fortunate and extraordinary.

Some of our readers may not, perhaps, be aware of a practice which in the middle ages contributed, among other causes, to deprive the literary world of its most valuable possessions. This was the custom of erasing what had been already written on parchments, in order to make them fit for use a second time. To materials thus prepared the name of palimpsest† was given in the age of Cicero himself. In the instance before us, a parchment, on which the Dialogues on a Commonwealth had been inscribed, according to the editor's conjecture, as early perhaps as the second century, was employed as a palimpsest for Saint Augustine's Commentary on the Psalms. The first letters, however, in defiance of the washing or scraping which they underwent, were not so far effaced but that they still remain, for the most part, legible; and had not the parchment been, in other respects, roughly handled, so as to accommodate it to its new purpose, without any regard to the old one, by placing the sheets in a different order, folding them in other creases, and cuting down the margins, the labours of the decypherer and editor would have been much lessened. As it is, he tells us that it sometimes takes a good hour to make out a line, or even a single word; and that it is necessary to wait for a fine day, in order that the scrutiny may be pursued with the advantage of a full sunlight. To add to these difficulties, a great portion of this manuscript of Augustine's Commentary, and consequently of the Dialogues over which it was written, has been lost. That which remains of them being, as the editor supposes, a fourth part; or, if we include the fragments which he has collected from other writers, a third part of the whole, ought to be received with gratitude, both as a precious boon in hand, and a happy omen of what hereafter may be expected from similar sources.

Not to disappoint the just curiousity of our English readers, we shall give a short account of the fragments before us, with a translation of a few passages in them; which have appeared to us more peculiarly deserving of attention.

The style, we should premise, is not quite in Cicero's usual manner. It is somewhat less flowing and round, more measured and stately; which he probably thought suited the subject best. After one of his usual proœmiums, the opening of which is lost, Cicero reminds a friend, to whom the Dialogues are addressed, but whose name also has disappeared, of a conversation which had been related to them, when they had been in their younger days together at Smyrna, by Publius Rutilius Rufus. This conversation, which forms the substance of the work, was brought about in the following manner. When Scipio Africanus Minor had retired from Rome to spend certain holidays in his suburban villa, there came to him early one morning Q. Tubero, the eldest son of his sister. After the exchange of a few civilities, Tubero asks his uncle what he thought of the parhelion, "isto altero sole," the appearance of which had been lately announced in the senate; and when Scipio excuses himself on the authority of Socrates, for not having given much of his attention to such matters, Tubero reminds him how often Plato had introduced the Athenian sage discoursing on the like questions; whereupon Scipio remarks, that Plato, out of his zeal for the honour of Socrates, had attributed to him much of what he had himself learnt after the death of his beloved master, in Egypt, and Italy, and Sicily; from Archytas the Tarentine, and Timæus the Locrian; from the commentaries of Philolaus, and from the Pythagorean philosophers. At this time, L. Furius Philus and R. Rutilius enter; and when the former expresses his fear that they have broken in on their conversation, Scipio tells him what they had been talking of, and asks what his opinion was of these two suns. Again, he is interrupted by the approach of Lælius, accompanied by C. Fannius and Q. Scævola, the two sons-in-law of Lælius, and Mummius, his friend. After going up to meet them in the portico, and saluting them, Scipio, in turning about, contrives to [illegible]lius in the middle, the place of honour; and when they have taken one or two turns, talking together, proposes that they should adjourn to a sunny part of a little meadow near (for it was winter), and seat themselves there; which being agreed on, their party is further increased by the arrival of M. Manilius, a man beloved by all present, who takes his place next to Lælius.

The general discourse, which now ensues, is opened by Lælius, who, on learning what subject had been started before he came, asks whether every thing that pertained to their own homes and to the commonwealth had been inquired into, that they were seeking what was carrying on in the heaven; to which Philus prettily answers:

Do you not think that it pertains to our own homes to know what is doing at home; that home I mean, not which is included in these walls, but in this whole world, which the gods have given as a dwelling-place, and a country common to us with themselves?

After a joke passed by Lælius upon Manilius, who was a lawyer, about an order being made to secure these two suns in possession; Philus, with a view of explaining the phenomenon, proceeds to describe a sphere constructed by Archimedes, resembling, as it would seem, what we call an orrery, which Marcellus had got possession of at the taking of Syracuse. In the midst of this description, there is a defect in the manuscript. When we recover it, Scipio is speaking of what he remmembered to have happened when he was serving under his father in the Macedonian war; which was, that the same man, C. Sulpicius Gallus, by whom this sphere was shown to Philus, had freed the army from the terror occasioned by an eclipse of the moon, of which Sulpicius explained to them the cause on scientific principles. Tubero enquires how Sulpicius could venture to do this, when he had those to deal with who were little removed from ignorant rustics. At his answer, the manuscript again breaks off; but the hiatus is probably small, as where it is resumed, Scipio is still vindicating Sulpicius. He then goes on to remark a like instance of sagacity in Pericles, and to observe, from a passage in Ennius, that the real cause of eclipses was not unknown to their own ancestors in Rome. The manuscript again deserts us in an interesting part, where Tubero is reminding Scipio of his having a little while before undervalued studies of this kind. It would appear that Scipio in the interval had disavowed any such intention; for, when he appears again, he is making an eulogium on the excellence of knowledge. Lælius, in reply, suggests that there are more noble and useful studies than those to which Scipio has adverted; and on Tubero's inquiring what they are, answers they are those by which they may learn how it had come to pass that, through the factions introduced by the Gracchi, there were two senates, and almost two people in Rome; a matter of much more consequence to them than the appearance of two suns in the sky. This observation leads to an entreaty that Scipio would un-

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* Impressum Romæ; denuo impressum Londini; impensis J. Mawman. 1823.

† From the two Greek words 'palin pseton" *wiped, or rubbed again.*

☞ *We have no Greek Types; we are therefore obliged to give these Greek words a Roman garb.* ED.

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fold to them the true principles of policy. Here then we enter on the subject of the dialogue. Africanus begins by saying, that it is necessary to define what it is of which he is about to speak; and this he does, not like Aristotle, by tracing up society to its first elements, but in a summary manner, thus:

"A commenwealth is the affair or concern of the people: by the people, I do not mean an assembly of men brought together in any way whatever it may be, but the assembly of a multitude associated by consent of right and communion of interest."

"The three kinds of government, regal, aristocratical, and popular, are all liable to objection if unqualified."

"[illegible] changes & vicissitudes of states, there are wonderful circuits and revolutions; which, as it is the part of a wise man to know, so, in the government of a state, to foresee them when they are impending, to moderate their course, and to exercise a certain power in the direction of them belongs to one who is not only a great statesman, but endowed with a faculty little short of divine. "I perceive," continues Scipio, "that there is a fourth kind of state, or commonwealth which results from the mixture and blending together of the three, and which is to be preferred to them all."

If there is such a thing as an axion in politics, we take it to be the truth contained in this last sentence; and to the authorities referred to by the editor in confirmation of it, from the writings of the ancients, Archytas (in Stobæus). Aristotle, Plato, Polybius, and Tacitus, we will add, out of a host of moderns, those of two only—Macchiavelli and Algernon Sidney.

Havendo quelli che prudentemente ordinano leggi, conosciuto questo difetto-fuggendo ciascuno di questi modi per se stesso, n'elessero uno che participasse di tutti, giudicandolo piu fermo, e piu stabile, perche l'uno guarda l'altro, send in una medesima città, il principato li ottimati, ed il governo popolare.

*Discorsi*, l. i. cap. 2.

If I should undertake to say, there never was a good government in the world that did not consist of the three simple species of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, I think I could make it good.

*Discourses on Government*, ch. ii.

*(to be concluded in our next.)*

## ANGLO-GERMAN DICTIONARIES.

The German dictionaries, compiled for the use of Englishmen studying that language, are all bad enough; I doubt not, even in this year 1823; but those of a century back are the most ludicrous books that ever mortal read: *read*, I say for they are well worth reading, being often as good as a jest book. In some instances, I am convinced that the compilers (Germans living in Germany) had a downright hoax put upon them by some facetious Briton whom they had consulted; what is given as the English equivalent for the German word being not seldom a pure coinage that never had any existence out of Germany. Other instances there are, in which the words, though not of foreign manufacture, are almost as useless to the English student as if they were; slang-words, I mean, from the slang vocabulary, current about the latter end of the seventeenth century. These must have been laboriously culled from the works of Tom Brown, Sir Roger L'Estrange, Echard, Jeremy Collier, and others, from 1660 to 1700, who were the great masters of this *vernacular* English (as it might emphatically be called, with a reference to the primary* meaning of the word *vernacular*): and I verily believe, that, if any part of this slang has become, or ever should become a dead language to the English critic, his best guide to the recovery of its true meaning will be the German dictionaries of Bailey, Arnold, &c. in their earliest editions. By one of these, the word *Potztausend* (a common German oath) is translated, to the best of my remembrance, thus:—"Udzooks, Udswiggers, Udswoggers, Bublikins, Boblikins, Splitterkins," &c. and so on, with a large choice of other elegant varieties. Here, I take it our friend the hoaxer had been at work: but the drollest example I have met with of their slang is in the following story told to me by Mr. Coleridge. About the year 1794, a German, recently imported into Bristol, had happened to hear of Mrs. X. a wealthy widow. He thought it would be a good speculation to offer himself to the lady's notice as well qualified to "succeed" to the late Mr. X.; and accordingly waited on the lady with that intention. Having no great familiarity with English, he provided himself with a copy of one of the dictionaries I have mentioned; and, on being announced to the lady, he determined to open his proposal with this introductory sentence—Madam, having heard that Mr. X., late your husband, is dead: but coming to the last word "gestorben," (dead,) he was at a loss for the English equivalent; so, hastily pulling out his dictionary (a huge 8vo.), he turned to the word "sterben," (to die,)—and there found ———; but what he found will be best collected from the dialogue which followed, as reported by the lady:

*German.* Madam, hahfing heard that Mein Herr, X., late your man, is —— these words he kept chiming over as if to himself, until he arrived at No. 1 of the interpretations of "sterben,"—when he roared out, in high glee at his discovery)——is, dat is—has, *kicked de bucket*.

*Widow.* (With astonishment.)—"Kicked the bucket," Sir!—what—

*German.* Ah! mein Gott!—Alway Ich make mistake: I wou'd have said—(beginning again with the same solemnity of tone)—since dat Mein Herr X., late your man, hav——*hopped de twig*—(which words he screamed out with delight certain that he had now hit the nail upon the head.)

*Widow.* Upon my word, Sir, I am at a loss to understand you: "Kicked the bucket," and "hopped the twig!"——

*German.* (Prespiring with panic.) Ah, Madam! von—two—tree—ten tousand pardon: vat sad, wicket dictionary I haaf, dat alway bring me in trouble; but now you shall hear—(and then, recompossing himself solemnly for a third effort, he began as before)—Madam, since I did hear, or wash hearing, dat Mein Herr. X., late your man, haaf—(with a triumphant shout)—haaf, I say, *gone to Davy's locker*———

Further he would have gone; but the widow could stand no more: this nautical phrase, familiar to the streets of Bristol, allowed her no longer to misunderstand his meaning; and she quitted the room in a tumult of laughter, sending, a servant to show her unfortunate suitor out of the house, with his false friend the dictionary; whose help he might, perhaps, invoke for the last time, on making his exist, in the curses —"Udswoggers, Boblikins, Bublikins, Splitterkins!

N. B. As test words for trying a *modern* German dictionary, I will advise the student to look for the words—*Beschwichtigen*, *Knlisse*, and *Mansarde*. The last is originally French, but the first is a true German word; and, on a question arising about its etymology, at the house of a gentleman in Edinburgh, could not be found in any one, out of five or six modern Anglo-German dictionaries.

*New Mon. Mag.*

* What I mean is this. Vernacular (from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house.)

# Poetry.

### *York Kidney Potatoes.*

One Farmer Giles, an honest clown,
From Peterborough had occasion
To travel up to London town
About the death of a relation,
And wrote, his purpose to explain,
To cousin Jos in Martin's-lane;
Who quickly sent him such an answer as
Might best determine him to dwell
At the Blue Boar—the Cross—the Bell,
Or some one of the caravanseras
To which the various coaches went,
All which, he said, were excellent.

Quoth Giles, "I think it rather odd he
Should write me thus, when I have read
That London hosts will steal at dead
Of night to stab you in your bed,
Pocket your purse, and sell your body,—
To scape from which unpleasant process
I'll drive at once to cousin Jos's."

Now cousin Jos. (whose name was Spriggs)
Was one of those punctilious prigs
Who reverence the *comme il faut*;
Who deem it criminal to vary
From modes pre-cribed, and thus "monstrari
Prefereuntium digito."
Conceive him writhing down the Strand
With a live rustic in his hand,
At once the gaper and gapee,
And pity his unhappy plight
Condemn'd, when tête à-tête at night,
To talk of hogs, nor deem it right
To show his horrible *ennui*.

Jos was of learned notoriety,
One of the male Blue-stocking clan,
Was register'd of each Society,
Royal and Antiquarian;
Took in the Scientific Journal,
And wrote for Mr. Urban's Mag.
(For fear his liveliness should flag)
A thermometrical diurnal,
With statements of old tombs and churches,
And such unreadable researches.

Wearied to death one Tuesday night,
With hearing our Northampton wight
Prose about crops, and farms, and dairies,
Spriggs cried——"A truce to corn and hay,—
Somerset House is no great way,
We'll go and see the Antiquaries."

"And what are they?" enquired his guest;—
"Why Sir," said Jos. somewhat distress'd
To answer his interrogator,—
"They are a sort—a sort—a kind
Of commentators upon Nature?"—
"What, common intoes!" Giles rejoin'd
His fist upon the table dashing,
"Take my advice—don't purchase one,
Not even at a groat a ton,—
None but York kidneys does for mashing."

H.

## REASONS FOR MAKING PURCHASES.

*(From the New Monthly Magazine.)*

My thrifty spouse, her taste to please,
With rival dames at auctions vies;
She deals on every thing she sees,
And every thing she deals on, buys.

I with her taste am quite enchanted:
Such costly wares! so wisely sought!
Bought, because they may be wanted;
Wanted, because they may be bought.

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